



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

main difficulty has heretofore consisted in getting the attention of mankind ; but we think the eye of Christendom *must* ere-long be gradually turned more and more to the subject, until its master-minds, its Burkes, and Cannings, and Broughams, its Foys, and Perriers, and Hardenbergs, its Franklins, and Madisons, and Marshalls, will concentrate upon it the full blaze of their own clear, vigorous, richly furnished intellects, and hold it up before the whole world like the sun in the heavens.

Such a volume necessarily involves a large amount of expense ; and we trust our friends, not only the subscribers but others, will come promptly to our relief. We have no surplus funds for this object ; our income does not suffice even for our current, indispensable expenses ; and our President, who has generously assumed the pecuniary responsibility of the work, had previously paid or pledged for the cause some two thousand dollars in a single year. There is far greater need of liberal contributions from our friends, for this and other purposes, than any of them are aware ; and we hope that all, who are able, will furnish themselves with a copy of this work. The edition, however, is small ; and those who wish for a copy, should secure one without delay.

---

WANT OF FUNDS.

No cause is so liable as that of Peace, to have its pecuniary claims overlooked, especially at a time like the present ; but we would earnestly remind our friends, that more money is indispensable to the prosecution of our great and good work. We cannot support agencies, and publish a periodical, and tracts, and volumes, besides all our other unavoidable expenses, without funds. In meeting the special emergences of the last year, we went nearly \$1,500 beyond our income, though we did not make a tenth part of the efforts that ought to have been put forth ; the President of our Society paid or pledged for the cause about \$2,000 from his own purse ; some other friends are willing to make similar efforts and sacrifices in proportion to their means ;

and still we shall need much more than we have yet received to meet the current expenses of the year.

We ought to have not less than \$2,000 forthwith; and we will suggest several ways in which this sum could easily be raised.

1. By taking the Advocate, and procuring other subscribers; the most effective way, as far as it goes, of obtaining pecuniary aid. Cannot *every* reader of the Advocate send us one or two new subscribers? 2. By becoming annual members by the payment of \$2, or more, which will entitle the donor to *all* our current publications? 3. By becoming Life-members. And cannot *many* of our friends give for this purpose \$20 each? 4. Cannot some of our ablest and most liberal supporters send us such donations as they make to some other objects—their \$20, or \$50, or \$100?

---

*The Bloodhounds.*—It seems that the abettors of that mean and mercenary war with the Seminoles in Florida, baffled in all their plans, have sent to Cuba for bloodhounds to aid them in their butchery of the Indians. We can hardly regret the measure, because it develops the real spirit of war, and has given occasion for the recoil of public sentiment against that worse than savage warfare with a tribe by nature remarkably mild and inoffensive, but goaded at last to desperate revenge by the outrages inflicted upon them under the sanction of our government. Humanity has at length lifted her voice of indignant rebuke; our rulers have been compelled to apologize for the measure; and we are glad, for the honor of the nation, that our government did not order the employment of bloodhounds, and has directed that, if used at all, they shall be muzzled, and not be allowed to bite or worry the Indians. We more than suspect that they were imported in the hope of superseding the human agents previously employed in that nefarious, abominable war; but the spirit of humanity, still lingering in the nation, will not brook such an outrage, and our government, in chagrin and shame, is driven by public opinion to turn them into mere guides to the so called civilized, Christian butchers in our service.

---

☞ The next Annual Meeting of our Society will be held, as usual, in Boston, during the last week in May, along with the anniversaries of kindred societies. Due notice will be given in the papers.